

brain-stem signs. Reasons are given for and against the possibility that the post-traumatic epilepsy is in some way also related to a lesion in this area.

REFERENCES.

- BOLLINGER, O. (1891). *Beiträge zur lehre von der Hirnerschütterun.* Leipzig.
BORNSTEIN, M. B. (1946). *J. Neurophysiol.*, **9**, 348.
DENNY-BROWN, D. (1941). *Lancet*, **1**, 371.
DURET, H. (1919). *Traumatique cranio-cérébraux.* Paris.
FOLTZ, E. L., and SCHMIDT, R. (1956). *J. Neurosurg.*, **13**, 145.
HUGHES, B. (1957). *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, **20**, 70.
HUTCHINSON, J. (1876). *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery*, London.
JASPER, H. H., and PENFIELD, W. (1943). *Am. J. Psychiat.*, **100**, 365.
KREMER, M., RUSSELL, W. R., and SMYTH, G. E. (1947). *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, **10**, 49.
PHILLIPS, G. (1954). *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, **17**, 1.
SYMONDS, C. P. (1932). *Lancet*, **1**, 820.
TOWER, D. B., and McEACHERN, D. (1948). *J. clin. Investig.*, **27**, 558.

REVIEW

STEDMAN'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY. Edited by N. B. Taylor, V.D., M.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.R.C.P.(Cam.), M.R.C.S.(Lond.). Nineteenth Revised Edition. (Pp. xvi + 1,656. 88s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1957.

THIS is probably the best and most consistently revised medical dictionary available. It is, however, of American origin, and it is a more valuable guide to those reading medical literature, and especially to those confronted with unfamiliar American usage, than to those wishing to have a reliable guide to spelling for the preparation of articles for British journals.

The dictionary starts with a useful and clearly presented section on medical etymology.

A feature is the number of anatomical and pharmaceutical tables. The anatomical tables, numbering 52, list ampullæ, arches, areas, etc. It is a pity the only changing feature of descriptive anatomy is nomenclature, and the student will here find the innominate artery but not the brachiocephalic.

Some definition of terms in common usage are short and provide no clear guide as to accepted or debatable usage. Thus "stillbirth—the delivery of a dead fetus" is scarcely worthy of a medical dictionary and "live birth" and "fœtal death" so carefully defined by the World Health Organisation are omitted. Nevertheless, the medical man will rarely seek without finding some enlightenment, and the book is, after all, a dictionary and not an encyclopædia.